

المحاضرة الرابعة عشر ..

مراجعته عامه..

The verb TO BE (is, are, am)

في تمارين المعطاه نختار الفعل ونضعه في مكانه المناسب مثل ماتعلمنا في المحاضره الأولى..

Kaka ____ **is** ____ a soccer player. He ____ **is** ____ an attacking
midfielder

Angelina Jolie and Brad Pitt ____ **are** ____ both American.

In your opinion, ____ **are** ____ they a perfect couple?

Subject Verb Agreement

في تمارين المعطاه قراءه الجمل جيدا واختيار مابين الاقواس مناسب لها ..

Everyone (**is/are**) going to the park.

Tonight, Ralph and I (**is/are**) hanging out.

(**Is/Are**) the jury going to decide on the case tomorrow?

Should we watch the news for three (hour/**hours**) or not?

Preposition of Place..

في تمارين المعطاه اختيار **at-on** في المكان الصحيح ..

The teacher is writing _ **on** _ the blackboard.

I am a student ____ **at** ____ king Faisal University

Using Have, Has, Had

في تمارين المعطاه اختيار **Have, Has, Had** ووضعه في المكان المناسب..

-We ____ **have** ____ a beautiful house.

-She ____ **has** ____ a very good English accent.

-I ____ **have** ____ a classic car two years ago.

قراءه السريعه ..

Skimming refers to the process of reading only main ideas within a passage to get an overall impression of the content of a reading selection.

Scanning is a reading technique to be used when you want to find specific information quickly. In scanning you have a question in your mind and you read a passage only to find the answer, ignoring unrelated information

ضع كل كلمه في مكانها المناسب

building	different	neighbors	crowded	front	drugstore
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1. This store is always ____ **crowded** _____. There are always lots and lots of people.

2. My ____ **neighbors** ____ are from Mexico. They're very nice people.

3. There are two big trees in ____ **front** ____ of my house.

4. There is a big apartment ____ **building** _ on the corner of the street.

5. People in my neighborhood are from ____ **different** ____ countries.

اقراء الكلمات الموجوده في الجدول واختار ما يصادها في الجدولين اليمين واليسار ..

Column A	Column B
small	Large
hate	love
clean	dirty
safe	dangerous
cheap	expensive
married	single
full	hungry
healthy	sick
easy	difficult
interesting	boring

Pronouns

اختر من الخيارات ما هو صحيح في موقعه بلجمله ..

- The doctor gave _____ a lecture about pronouns.
a. we **b. us** c. our d. ours
- ___ friend sent an email to the doctor regarding the homework.
a. I b. Me c. Mine **d. My**

No.	Word	Meaning
1	Copy	Write the same thing
2	Wonderful	Very, very good/ fantastic
3	Population	Number of people in one square mile
4	Crowded	Having lots of people in one place
5	Monster	Fearful creature
6	Terrible	Very bad
7	Afraid	frightened
8	Mall	Shopping centre
9	Huge	Very big or large
10	Quit	Leave / give up

جدول كلمات بمعانيها تأتي أسئلة منها..

The phrase “ write the same thing’ means _____ .

- A. cut B. paste
C. copy D. delete

The trip to the sea was very, very good “very, very good” means:-

- A. wonderful B. dangerous
C. terrible D. easy

at	in	on
PRECISE TIME	MONTHS, YEARS, CENTURIES and LONG PERIODS	DAYS and DATES
at 3 o'clock	in May	on Sunday
at 10.30am	in summer	on Tuesdays
at noon	in the summer	on 6 March
at dinnertime	in 1990	on 25 Dec. 2010
at bedtime	in the 1990s	on Christmas Day
at sunrise	in the next century	on Independence Day
at sunset	in the Ice Age	on my birthday
at the moment	in the past/future	on New Year's Eve

Do, Does, Did, Doing, Done:

استخدامات Do, Does, Did, Doing, Done في النفي وانشاء الاسئله ..

- We **do** the homework every week = تستخدم في حاله الجمع..
- She **does** the homework every week = تأتي مع المفرد
- The students **did** the homework last week = تأتي في الماضي
- They are **doing** the homework now/ **at the moment** = ing وضعنا لدلاله ع وضعنا الاستمراريه
- Salma **has done** the homework = حولنا do الي done لستخدامنا **has**

No.	Word	Meaning
1	garage	A place to park your car
2	customers	People who buy
3	profit	Money you earn in business / interest
4	purchase	Buy
5	choose	Select
6	search	Look for
7	gourmet	A specialist in food
8	alone	Separated from others/ nobody with you
9	categories	Classifications
10	easy	Opposite of difficult

كلمات ومعانيها واسئله عليها ..

1. Where is the car? It's in the _____

- A. library B. bog
C. garage D. kitchen

2. If you didn't find the book, you can look for it in the other room.
the underlined word look for means:

- A. buy B. search
C. read D. eat

3. English language is _____. It is not difficult.

- A. beautiful C. boring
C. safe D. easy

مراجعہ بسیطہ ع اساسيات الزمن المضارع البسيط في العمود الثاني في حاله المضارع مع الأفعال
المساعدہ ،العمود الثاني في حاله النفي

Present Simple, form:

Example: to think, present simple

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I think	Do I think?	I do not think
You think	Do you think?	You don't think
he, she, it thinks	Does he, she, it think?	He, she, it doesn't think
We think	Do we think?	We don't think
You think	Do you think?	You don't think

في الأسفل نرى استثناء الزمن المضارع البسيط فأننا نضع s عندما يكون الفعل مفرد

He needs a shirt.



She wants an apple.



It catches the stick.



قراءه سريعه

Families in almost every country are changing. This is true in rich countries and poor ones. It is true in Africa, the Americas, Asia and Europe. All over the world, families are getting smaller. In North Africa , in the past, many people lived in extended families. Fifty to hundred people lived together in a

group of houses.

These were all family members- grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, children, and grandchildren. But now this traditional family is breaking into smaller groups. The traditional family in Mexico was also big. One generation ago, the average Mexican woman had seven children. Today, she has an average of only 2.5 children. Now , without so many children, families don't need to spend so much money on basics, such as food, clothing and housing

❖ كلمات مهمة يرجى قراءتها وحفظها ..

No.	Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
1	beverages	age	bilingual	often
2	blood pressure	damage	chronic	never
3	brain	Exercise	healthy	sometimes
4	diseases	solve	mental	
5	Junk food		physical	
6	Stress		Sleep- deprived	
7	wrinkles		Overweight	
8	dentist			
9	toes			
10				

❖ حالات لزمان المضارع المستمر ..

Most verbs

+ ing

walk → walking

Verbs ending in e

-e + ing

come → coming

Verbs ending in ie

-ie + y + ing

lie → lying

Short verbs ending in a
yowel + a consonant

Double the consonant +

run → running

طبعاً زي ما ذكرنا عن المضارع المستمر انه يوجد كلمات لاتفيد الاستمراريه يجب استبدالها مثل
hear.. لانضيف لها ing

4-6 NONACTION VERBS NOT USED IN THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE Azar's Basic Grammar Textbook: page 111

- (a) I'm hungry **right now**. I **want** an apple.
INCORRECT: I am wanting an apple.
- (b) I **hear** a siren. **Do** you **hear** it too?
INCORRECT: I'm hearing a siren. Are you hearing it too?

Some verbs are NOT used in the present progressive. They are called "nonaction verbs."
In (a): *Want* is a nonaction verb. *Want* expresses a physical or emotional need, not an action.
In (b): *Hear* is a nonaction verb. *Hear* expresses a sensory experience, not an action.

NONACTION VERBS

<i>dislike</i>	<i>hear</i>	<i>believe</i>
<i>hate</i>	<i>see</i>	<i>know</i>
<i>like</i>	<i>smell</i>	<i>think</i> (meaning <i>believe</i>)*
<i>love</i>	<i>taste</i>	<i>understand</i>
<i>need</i>		
<i>want</i>		

Examples:

1. I **hear** you now clearly.
2. They **understand** the lesson now.
3. Be careful! We **smell** dangerous chemical gas

❖ ناتي الي اسئله yes.no والاجابات المختصره في النفي والاثبات ..

“Yes” or “No” questions			Short Answers	
			Affirmative إثبات	Negative نفي
Be	+Subject فاعل	+ Complement تكملة	Yes + Subject + Be	No + Subject + Be + not
Are	you	a teacher?	Yes, I am.	No, I am not.
Were	the boys	at school?	Yes, they were.	No, they were not.

زي ماهو موضح امامنا تكوين سوال وجواب المختصر مع **have**

Making Questions with the verb to HAVE as a main verb

تكوين السؤال مع فعل "يملك" كفعل رئيسي

“Yes” or “No” questions أسئلة إجابتها بـ نعم و لا				Short Answers	
				Affirmative إثبات	Negative نفي
Do/Does/ Did	+Subject فاعل	+have	+ Complement تكملة	Yes + Subject + do/does/did	No + Subject + do/does/did +not
Do	you	have	a car?	Yes, I do.	No, I do not.
Does	he	have	a new watch?	Yes, he does.	No, he does not
Did	they	have	Breakfast this morning?	Yes, they did.	No, they did not.

❖ TENSES الأزمنة

Past Simple Tense الزمن الماضي البسيط

(What happened yesterday

يستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن حدث وقع في الماضي البسيط

يتكون هذا الزمن من التصريف الثاني لفعل أي اضافته **ed** مع ملاحظه **Irregular verbs** الأفعال الغير منتظمة يأتي هذا الزمن عادة مع الكلمات مثل ..

أمس yesterday	الماضي last	مضى ago
أو أي تاريخ في الماضي مثل: in 1988 AD, in 1415 AH		

❖ Countable & Uncountable Nouns

❖ الأسماء المعدودة و غير المعدودة

الأسماء المعدودة: هي الأشياء التي يمكن عدها بـ واحد ، اثنان ، ثلاثة

وهكذا **as one, two, three, and so on.**

الأسماء الغير معدودة: هي التي لا يمكن عدها أي لا يمكن وضع رقم قبلها

❖ الأسماء المعدودة Countable Nouns

هذه الأسماء لها صيغ مفردة و جمع .

• **These nouns have singular and plural forms**

قبل الأسماء المفردة المعدودة تستطيع استخدام **(a/an)**

لا نستطيع استخدام أسماء مفردة معدودة بمفردها بدون الكلمات السابقة **a, an, one, my, your, his, etc**

❖ الأسماء الغير المعدودة Uncountable Nouns

هي التي لا جمع لها بإضافة **s , es**

أمثلة:

salt, coffee, tea, food, meat, gold, music, blood.

لا نستطيع استخدام **an أو a** قبل الأسماء الغير المعدودة

حالات خاصة

هناك بعض الأسماء الشاذة:

Singular	Plural
man	men
woman	women
child	children
person	people
foot	feet
tooth	teeth
goose	geese
mouse	mice

Uncountable Nouns

الأسماء الغير المعدودة

flour	دقيق	salt	ملح	meat	لحم
information	معلومات	coffee	قهوة	knowledge	معرفة
butter	زبد	food	طعام	tea	شاي
sugar	سكر	gold	ذهب	blood	دم
news	أخبار	glass	زجاج	cheese	جبين
milk	حليب	paper	ورق	bread	خبز
rice	رز	wood	خشب	furniture	مفروشات
rain	مطر	steel	حديد	grass	عشب
cloth	قماش	music	موسيقى	marble	رخام

❖ Using (many/much/ a few/ a little, some, several...etc)

ذكرنا الأسماء المعدودة والغير معدودة ناتي هنا حتى نذكر صيغه السؤال عن الغير معدود والمعدود وماذا نستخدم!؟

نستخدم قبل الأسماء المعدودة هذه الكلمات **Many, a few, few, some, several**

مثل **boy- car – door – page – girl – houses**

نستخدم قبل الأسماء الغير معدودة هذه الكلمات **Much, a little, little, some**

مثل **water – sugar – snow – money – food – milk**

نستخدم قبل الأسماء المفردة **A, An, Each & Every** ..

تستخدم في السؤال والنفي .. Any

تستخدم عند العرض Some

❖ بعض الأسماء والافعال والصفات والحال..

No.	Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
1	evidence	wonder	awake	however
2	hormone	Fix	anxious	
3	psychologist	Happen	familiar	
4	emotions	Wish	complicated	
5	symbols	travel		
6	vision	realize		
7	logic	Make sense		
8	Reason			
9	Opinions			
10				

❖ قراءه سريعه ..

Many people wonder: Why do we sleep? Why do we dream? They ask themselves the

purpose, or reason. There are many theories, or opinions about this , but scientists don't know if

these ideas are correct.

One theory of sleep says that during the day, we need sleep to make new chemicals and repair, or fix, our bodies. This theory is called the “ Repair Theory”. One piece of evidence for this theory is that our bodies produce more of growth hormone while we sleep.

Another theory is that the purpose of sleep is to dream. Dreaming occurs only during one stage , or period, of sleep (Rapid Eye movement- REM)sleep. REM sleep occurs about 90 minutes and last for about 20 minutes. Some scientists believe that REM sleep helps us to remember things, but others don't believe and don't agree.

Marriage is often not easy. Maybe man and woman love each other, but they argue.

They get angry. Later they apologize, but it happens again and again. What's the problem? Are

men and women really very different.

Deborah Tannen says yes, men and women are very different. Tannen teaches at

Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. She writes books about the ways people talk. She believes that men and women talk- and think- in different ways. She tells about some differences in her book, You Just Don't Understand.

The differences, Tannen says, begin when men and women are children. Very young boys and girls are similar to each other. In other words, they like many of the same things and play in the same ways. They aren't very different. But then there is a change. When children in the United States are five or six years old, boys usually play in large groups. One boy gives orders. For example, he says, "Take this," "Go over there". He is the leader. Boys also brag . In other words, they say good thing about themselves. But girls there usually play in small groups or with one other girl. A girl's best friend is her very good friend and important to her. Girls often don't

give orders; they give suggestions

❖ كلمات ومعانيه يرجى القراءه والحفظ .

No.	New words	meanings
1	environment N	The condition we live in/ everything around
2	hardships N	Problems in life/ pains
3	teenager N	a person's age between 13 and 19
4	contrast N	A big or strong difference
5	Crime N	illegal behavior like killing or stealing
6	Emotions N	Love, anxiety, joy / feelings
7	Vision N	A picture
8	Volunteer V	Work for free
9	Release V	To let things/ persons free
10	Prepare V	To get ready
11	Deliver V	Take things to destination / hand on

No.	New words	Meanings
12	Famous Adj	Well-known
13	Lonely Adj	Being without any people around
14	Tough Adj	Very hard / strong
15	Fun Adj	Happiness or enjoyment
16	Fast Adj	quickly
17	Take care of PV	Look after

ظروف التكرار Adverbs of Frequency

 <p>تقل نسبة التكرار</p>	<p>Always 100% دائما</p> <p>Usually 80% عادة</p> <p>Often 65% غالبا</p> <p>Sometimes 50% احيانا</p> <p>Seldom 30% نادرا ما</p> <p>Rarely 15% نادرا جدا</p> <p>Never 0% ابدا</p>	 <p>تزداد نسبة التكرار</p>
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❖ الظروف أو الحال

الظروف الدالة على التكرار : التي نخبرنا عن عدد مرات حدوث الشيء. ومن هذه الظروف:

Verb to BE فعل يكون: يأتي ظرف التكرار بعد الفعل المساعد

.Ammar is always on time

Other Verbs الأفعال الأخرى: يأتي ظرف التكرار قبل الفعل العادي

. Ammar sometimes reads a book

الجدول الأول نضع الظرف قبل الفعل الأصلي عندما يكون في الجملة فعل أصلي & فعل أصلي وفعل مساعد.


الجدول الثاني نضع الظرف بعد الفعل مساعد (is, am, are=> was, were) إذا كان هو الفعل الوحيد في الجملة

The position of these adverbs is:

➤ before **the main verb**

		Adverbs of frequency	verb	
I		always	get up	at 6.45.
Ali	can	usually	play	football.
Mandy	has	sometimes	got	some homework.

➤ after a form of to be **am, are, is (was, were)**

		verb	Adverbs of frequency	
	Laila	is	never	late.

❖ قراءه سريعه

Some people go to work each day and then come home. They spend time with their family and friends. Maybe they watch TV or go to a movie. Sometimes they exercise or read. This is their life. But for other people, this is not enough. They look around their neighborhoods and see people with terrible hardships: sickness, loneness, and homelessness. Other people see problems with the environment.

Many people want to help. They volunteer. They give some of their time to help others. Volunteers help in many ways. Some visit sick

and lonely people. Some give their friendship to children without parents. Some build houses for homeless

Past Continuous Tense الزمن الماضي المستمر

(What was happening)

يستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن فعل وقع في الماضي أثناء وقوع فعل آخر .

يتكون هذا الزمن من : **+ ing + was were**

يأتي هذا الزمن عادة مع كلمات مثل : **عندما when - بينما while - حيث أن as - لأن because**

ملحوظة:

هذا الزمن عادة ما يأتي معه زمن الماضي البسيط و الذي تخلل الماضي المستمر أي

الذي وقع أثناء حدوثه.

أمثلة

ملاحظة: يمكن وضع أداة الربط وسط الجملة دون أن يتغير المعنى فتصبح

الجملتان السابقة كما يلي :

. A thief entered while I was sleeping

ماضي بسيط

ماضي مستمر

. My father came when we were eating

ماضي بسيط

ماضي مستمر

No.	New words	meanings
1	Attractive (Adj)	Very beautiful
2	Diet (N)	Special food for sick or for slimming
3	Raw (Adj)	Not cooked
4	Slim (Adj)	thin in an attractive way
5	Gain (V)	Win or get something
6	join (V)	Meet or unite
7	Overweight (Adj)	Fat – the opposite of slim or thin
8	While (conj)	during
9	Work (V)	Do / succeed/ have a job
10	Snack (N)	a small or light meal between main meals

No.	New words	meanings
11	Bake (V)	Heat with fire
12	Boil (V)	Heat in water
13	Fry (V)	Heat in oil
14	Disgusting (adj)	Old, smelly and bad
15	Delicious (adj)	Very pleasant taste
16	Except (Conj)	Apart from

❖ ننتقل الي اقسام الكلام ومما يتكون كل قسم ..

مثال	تعريف	
Ahmed, book		Noun اسم
I, he, she, it, etc.	هو ما يدل على اسم أو يحل محله	Pronoun ضمير
Play, played, will play	هو ما يدل على حدوث شيء في وقت ما	Verb فعل
rich man رجل غني لاحظ أن الصفة هنا سبقت الاسم الموصوف بعكس اللغة العربية التي تكون فيها الصفة بعد الاسم الموصوف	هو عبارة عن كلمة تصف الاسم وتكون قبله	Adjective صفة
Ahmed writes quickly. أحمد يكتب بسرعة.	هو عبارة عن كلمة تصف الفعل أو تزيد الصفة وضوحاً	Adverb حال

مثال	تعريف	
Ahmed goes to school. أحمد يذهب إلى المدرسة They traveled by plane. هم سافروا بالطائرة	هو كلمة تأتي مع الاسم أو الضمير لتبين علاقته بكلمة أخرى	Preposition حرف الجر
Ali and Ahmad visited us yesterday. علي و أحمد زارونا أمس	هو كلمة تصل ما بين كلمة و كلمة أو جملة وجملة .	Conjunction حرف العطف
Alas! She died. يا للأسف ! لقد ماتت.	هو عبارة عن أصوات أو صيحات تعبر عن التعجب	Interjection حرف تعجب

The part speech of “ final” is _____

A. a verb

B. an adverb

C. a noun

D. an adjective

.The part speech of “ questions ” is_____

- A. a verb B. an adverb
C. a noun D. an adjective

.The part speech of “ will” is _____

- A. a main verb B. a verb to be
C. a modal D. a preposition

.The part speech of “ in” is _____

- A. a verb B. a preposition
C. a noun D. an adjective

❖ ناتي للمقارنه بين شينين وبين مجموعه

	comparative	superlative
long	long er	long est
funny	funn iest	funn iest
modern	more modern	most modern
good	better	best

What is the comparative of " hot ؟"

١. **hoter**
٢. **hotter**
٣. **hotest**
٤. **hottest (incorrect)**

What is the superlative of "unpleasant؟"

١. **unpleasant**
٢. **most unpleasant**

.٣ more unpleasant (Incorrect)

.٤ unpleasantest

Al has the..... clothes. (colorful)

The **most colorful**

❖ Using Articles أدوات التعريف ..

تستخدم **a-an** لاسم المفرد مجهول

تستخدم **the** للاسم المحدد والمعروف

امثله

Let's read the book حددنا الكتاب عندما وضعنا اداه التعريف **the**

Let's read a book اصبح هنا الكتاب غير معروف عندما وضعنا اداه **a**